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First to Last—the Truth: News·Editorials·Advertisements

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1918

WEATHER
Fair and slightly cooler to-day
Wednesday fair; moderate
northwest winds.
Full Report on Page 9

TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and within commuting distance) THREE CENTS Elsewhere

Liberty Loan Prospectus

ATROCITY IV
FOR SOME mysterious reason the Huns, on occupying Tarnobrzeg, in Belgium, declared the village green a sacred zone. For any but German feet to wash it was verboten. One day on this green were twenty German soldiers and one officer. A little Belgian girl and her two brothers came trespassing. To those who witnessed the act it appeared that the children were only looking at the soldiers. They may have been impudent or taunting or threatening. They may have repeated things they had heard grown-ups say in whispers about the invaders. Nobody will ever know. Suddenly, in sight of those who watched from the windows, the Germans slew the children—all three. The little girl was shot through the ear. (Page 52 of the Bryce Committee's Report). After that the village green of Tarnobrzeg was safe for Germans.

What will you give to-day to make it safe again for Belgian children?

Balkan Victory Serves as Spur To Loan Drive

Bond Selling Campaign Speeded by Word of Armistice Granted

Twenty bonds of the fourth issue yesterday furnished an outlet for the unbounded enthusiasm which Americans showed over the defection of Bulgaria from the cause of the Central Powers. The report of the elimination of one of the enemies of the Allies seemed to cause no relaxation, but acted as a genuine stimulus among the people who are called upon to raise \$6,000,000,000 to finance the war.

The wave of patriotic energy brought most tangible results in the smaller communities of this Federal Reserve District, scores of which have already surpassed their quotas. In New Jersey, Bradley Beach, Mahwah, Pompton Lakes, Maplewood, Hilton, Morris Plains, Gladstone and Peacock point claims for honor flags for filling their allotments. In New York, Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett and Inwood have reported that they exceeded their quotas. The full list of New York towns which have gone over the top, which is reported to be large, will be made public to-day.

Official Figures Withheld

No official figures are available summarizing yesterday's subscription in this district, and at the suggestion of the Liberty Loan Committee unofficial estimates will be withheld. The Federal Reserve Bank yesterday announced that subscriptions actually filed at the bank up to noon Saturday amounted to \$2,211,300. Estimates have placed the aggregate of subscriptions, including pledges, received all day Saturday at more than \$200,000,000.

In explaining what the Reserve Bank figures signify, a statement from the Liberty Loan headquarters, at 120 Broadway, last night said: "This is not the actual total of subscriptions for to-day, but represents only subscriptions which were actually filed with the Federal Reserve Bank. In many cases purchasers of the bonds gave their subscriptions to other banks throughout the district which were not able to file them with the Federal Reserve Bank."

"Throughout the campaign the official figures of the Federal Reserve Bank will represent the actual subscription figures filed by it day by day. Reports will be made only for business days. Pledges and promises to take bonds will be reported unofficially, but will not be included in the figures of the Federal Reserve Bank until the subscriptions actually have reached its offices."

Continued on page six

Bulgars Yield Unconditionally; Entire Hun Line in West Turned; Roulers Taken, Cambrai Entered

Ferdinand Breaks German Alliance, Lays Down Arms

Salonica Pact Demobilizes Bulgar Forces and Opens Country to Allies

Turkey and Austria Verge on Collapse

Teutons Stunned as the Macedonia Front Crumbles Under Entente Blows

Bulgaria has surrendered. The convention ending hostilities at noon yesterday was signed Sunday night in Salonica. London believes a peace appeal by Turkey is imminent. The terms to Bulgaria laid down by the Allies have been accepted unconditionally. By them Bulgaria has agreed to break with Germany, surrender her arms, demobilize her armies, evacuate invaded territory and give the Allies means and right of way for military operations on Bulgarian soil against Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

Field Marshal von Mackensen, the famous German general, has arrived in the Bulgarian capital. New German and Austro-Hungarian forces, according to Berlin and Vienna advices, have reached Sofia.

The Allied offensive on the Macedonian front will continue against the Turkish, German and Austro-Hungarian units there, which should easily and quickly be overwhelmed.

With the destruction of the pan-German Mitteleuropa dream by the Allied victory, the German Chancellor and Foreign Minister have been forced out. In a letter accepting Chancellor von Hertling's resignation the Kaiser says he will let the German people take a greater part in the government.

The German people are stunned by the prospects of disaster, their newspapers freely admit. Austria's unrest has found expression in a resolution introduced by a Liberal member of the lower house of parliament calling for an immediate meeting to discuss peace of the leaders of belligerent and neutral parliaments.

Bulgaria's Act Ends Germany's Dream of Empire, Says Bonar Law

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Speaking at the Guildhall to-day, Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said a Bulgarian convention had been signed, by which hostilities ended to-day at noon.

Bulgaria, by the terms fixed, gives up completely the control of the railways, the Chancellor stated. Control of the Bulgarian railways, the Chancellor pointed out, gives control of Bulgaria.

Allied Commander in Macedonia Ordered to Carry Out Truce Terms

PARIS, Sept. 30.—An armistice has been concluded between the Allies and Bulgaria on the Allies' terms. This announcement was made officially to-day.

The armistice between Bulgaria and the Allies was signed last night, a Salonica dispatch states. General Franchet d'Esperey, the Allied commander in chief in Macedonia, signed for the Allies and the Bulgarian delegates for their government.

Instructions have been given by the

Allied Terms Which Bulgaria Accepted To Gain Armistice

LONDON, Sept. 30.—(By The Associated Press.)—The armistice concluded with Bulgaria by the Entente Allies is purely a military convention, and contains no provision of a political character.

1. Bulgaria agrees to evacuate all the territory she now occupies in Greece, Serbia, and to demobilize her army immediately and surrender all means of transport to the Allies.

2. Bulgaria also will surrender her boats and control of navigation on the Danube and concede to the Allies free passage through Bulgaria for the development of military operations.

3. All Bulgarian arms and ammunition are to be stored under the control of the Allies, to whom is conceded the right to occupy all important strategic points.

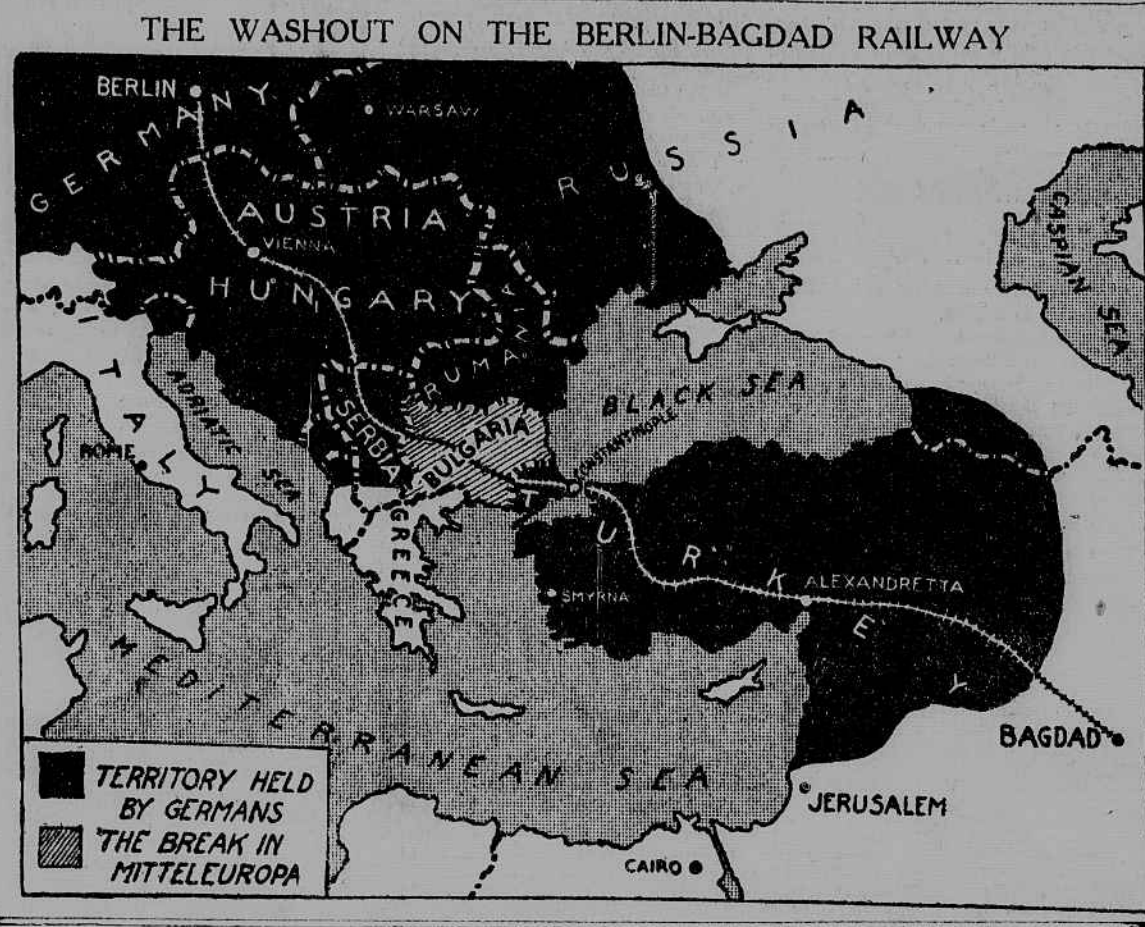
The Associated Press learns that the military occupation of Bulgaria will be entrusted to British, French and Italian forces, and the evacuated portions of Greece and Serbia, respectively, to Greek and Serbian troops.

The armistice means a complete military surrender, and Bulgaria ceases to be a belligerent.

All questions of territorial rearrangement in the Balkans were purposely omitted from the convention.

The Allies made no stipulation concerning King Ferdinand, his position being considered an internal matter—one for the Bulgarians themselves to deal with.

The armistice will remain in operation until a final general peace is concluded.



Kaiser Wants People to Help Run the Nation

Desires More Effective Cooperation in Duties of Government

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—The German Emperor has accepted the resignation of Chancellor von Hertling. It is stated by Berlin newspapers that Foreign Minister von Hintze also has given up his office. The Emperor has addressed the following to Count von Hertling: "Your excellency has reported to me that you no longer find yourself in a position to remain at the head of the government. I will not hide from myself your reasons, and must with heavy heart deny myself your further cooperation."

"You are certain of the thanks of the Fatherland for the sacrifices you made in undertaking the Chancellor's office in grave times, and for the services you rendered. I desire that the German people shall cooperate more effectively than hitherto in deciding the fate of the Fatherland."

"It is, therefore, my will that the men who have been borne up by the people's trust shall, in a wide extent, cooperate in the rights and duties of government. I beg of you to terminate your work by continuing to conduct the government's business and preparing the way for measures desired by me, until I have found a successor for you."

The three majority parties in the Reichstag at a meeting on Saturday arrived at an agreement looking to the formation of a parliamentary government with a responsible ministry, according to Berlin advices. This is to be accomplished in part by the abolition of Article IX of the constitution. Autonomy will be granted to Alsace-Lorraine.

Germany's Allies Expected to Join Rush for Peace

By H. W. Smith
(Special Cable to The Tribune)
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THE HAGUE, Sept. 30.—The following is based on information which reaches me from a well known diplomatic source, and may be taken as accurately representing the views held in high quarters in Berlin a few days ago. Since then the situation has become worse.

The German government now sees the future in such a light that its supreme object is to realize peace. It becomes plain daily that such terms as those it has heretofore been ready to offer have absolutely no chance of

Kaiser, Defiant, Will Fight Defensive War

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Emperor William, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam, has sent the following telegram to the Westphalian Patriotic Society:

Germany is decided to utilize all force to fight this enforced defensive war until a victorious end is secured and the fatherland protected for all time against foreign oppression.

A glance at the magnificent successes of our heroic sons and their able leaders ought to protect the German people even in in changeable fortunes of war against unworthy discouragement and unjustified doubt.

Wilson Asks Senate to Pass Suffrage Bill

Anthony Amendment Is Called Needed War Measure

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Woman suffrage is "vital to the winning of this war."

This was the appeal of President Wilson to the United States Senate made in behalf of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The President addressed the Senate in person, in a last effort to save the measure from defeat.

"As commander in chief of our armies and of the gallant men of our fleets," he said, "I tell you plainly that this measure is vital to the winning of the war."

"The tasks of the women lie at the very heart of this war, and I know how much stronger that heart will beat if you do this just thing."

"The executive tasks of this war rest upon me. I ask that you lighten them and place in my hands instruments, spiritual instruments, which I do not now possess, which I sorely need."

Bill Had Seemed Doomed

This morning the woman suffrage amendment had seemed doomed, strangled by sectional politics and ancient prejudice. The President lifted it up out of this position

Continued on page eleven
Advice to those who want to sell their LIBERTY BONDS—Don't. Advice to those who must sell—Go to John Muir & Co., 61 B'way—Advt.

Yanks Advance Despite Bitter Hun Attacks

Prussians and Bavarians Fail to Stop Doughboys in Verdun Sector

By Wilbur Forrest
(Special Cable to The Tribune)
(Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Sept. 30.—Evidently fearful that a break might come in this important sector while terrific pressure is being placed on the German army everywhere, the enemy has begun to throw all the resistance at his command against Pershing's army. There has been fighting to-day of the fiercest character, in which the enemy made furious counter attacks.

In fact, the American sector in the last thirty-six hours has found the best German units, including Prussian and fresh Bavarian troops, thrown into the battle. The Americans have been put to the fighting test, and, despite all resistance, they have advanced at several points.

I have been personally in the closest proximity to the fluctuating front line for the last eighteen hours. During this time the din of artillery fire and the rattle of machine guns have hardly ceased amid almost constant attacks and counter attacks. Our troops from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Missouri and Kansas, with a sprinkling from almost every state, have fought a furious enemy to a standstill, and when I left the front to-night they had beaten him in terrific encounters.

Fight at Close Range

Sometimes there are as many as twenty-five machine guns in one enemy nest. There are others with a dozen, six or eight. The enemy artillery was so close to our advancing lines that it was forced to fire pointblank to escape capture by holding back the khaki waves. Hand grenade fights and some bayonet struggles characterize the battle.

Enemy artillery is pounding our communication areas while our batteries are being steadily brought forward through seas of mud and are making war a hell for the Germans. Prisoners are coming back, though they are fewer in number than during the first two days, and their physique shows plainly that the enemy has brought some of his best available reserves into action. His losses are extremely heavy at this stage of the battle.

Montfaucon, Nantillois, Clergues, and many small wooded patches in this area show the fighting mettle of the Americans troops, for the enemy defended this area with extreme stubbornness, as he is now defending the area to the north. The village of Montfaucon com-

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Berthelot's Army Strikes New Blow For 2-Mile Gain

Attack between the Vesle and Aisne on Ten-Mile Front Crowds Foe Back as British Wrest Messines-Wyschaete Ridge From Germans

Anglo-Belgian Advance Threatens Huns' Hold on Submarine Bases

Americans and French Press On in Desperate Fighting in the Champagne—10,000 Turks in Palestine Surrender, Bringing Allenby's Total Captures There to 60,000

October 1, 2:30 a. m.
The greatest and what may be the decisive battle of the war is on.

The German line in France is turned for the first time. Striking hammer blows, now here, now there, along a front of 250 miles. Marshal Foch has at last found the weakest spot in the enemy's defence. It is in Flanders.

Roulers, the vital railroad centre which supplies the German communications with the submarine bases on the sea coast, has fallen to the victorious Belgian army. Its advance, pressed vigorously through an ever-weakening resistance, has already progressed more than nine miles.

On the Belgian right the British have swarmed over the famous Messines-Wyschaete Ridge, the final bastion of Hindenburg's defence in Flanders. Haig's men are pushing rapidly up the broad valley of the Lys River, the frontier between Belgium and France.

Germans Admit Allied Gains

Berlin officially admits losing Dixmude and other towns in Belgium together with the Messines-Wyschaete Ridge.

The acts of continued progress—and the weary Germans seem unable to interpose adequate holding forces—must be disastrous to the whole enemy war plans.

The evacuation of the entire Belgian coast is imminent. A sudden forced retirement to the line of the Meuse, which would carry the foe almost out of France, is forecast. Even this line is already menaced by the advance of the Americans and French west of Verdun.

The Belgians have taken 400 guns. Many thousands of prisoners have been captured. Meanwhile, Haig has not relaxed his terrific pressure in the centre of the German front. His soldiers have entered Cambrai from three sides. The city will soon be mopped up.

French Advance on 8-Mile Front

Foch made a new attack with Berthelot's army on an eight-mile front between the Vesle and the Aisne and advanced two miles. Four villages were captured in the drive, keeping pace with Marguin's army on the left, which has taken half the Chemin des Dames. The Germans here are falling back steadily, apparently intending to try to stand beyond the Ailette.

Fierce fighting continued throughout the night and day on the whole Anglo-Franco-American front between Douai and La Fere. Though forced to fall back temporarily in two sectors by powerful German counter blows, the Allies pressed forward again in bitter struggles, advancing from two to three miles in flanking operations above St. Quentin. The Hindenburg line here has been breached for eight miles and to a depth of three miles.

Foch's armies are on the offensive on all the 250-mile front between the North Sea and Verdun, except in the short sector between the Aisne and the Suipe rivers.

Americans Press On in Champagne

In Champagne there was heavy fighting along the French and American fronts. The dual attack renewed at dawn met desperate resistance from the enemy, who rushed new forces from the region of Metz to bolster his defences under the terrific hammer strokes of Gouraud's and Pershing's armies.

Heavy counter attacks at St. Marie-a-Py were crushed by the French, who fought forward two miles and a half to beyond Monthois. The Americans on the right reached far enough forward to menace the German pocket in the Argonne Forest. Operations in the Balkans reported before the Bulgarian